Carolina Observer.

L. XI.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 16, 1827. [NO. 532.

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RTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per
the first, and 30 cents for each succeed
tion. Advertisers are requested to state
er of insertions desired, or they will be
till forbid, and charged accordingly.
to the Editor must be post paid.

Pocket Book Found.

D, on the 7th instant, on the road leading
Salisbury to Fayetteville, between Bird's
and the Poplar Springs, a small Pocket
ontaining a small sum of money, a love let-
few other papers. The owner may re-
same by calling at this office and paying
dvertisement.
1827. 2w

Norfolk Line.

COMMERCIAL LINE.

the Steam Boats, the *PHILADELPHIA*,
D. W. Crocker, or the *NORFOLK*, Capt.
y, belonging to the above Line, will, un-
notice, leave Marsden's Wharf, *Norfolk*,
ADELPHIA, via *Seaford*, &c. on every
TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING
s, immediately after the arrival of the
r Steam Boats and the Southern Stages.
Aug. 1. D. W. CROCKER.

Removal.

HAWLEY has removed from his former
in Market Square, to the Store lately
by Mr. William E. Troy, two doors east of
House, where he will constantly keep a
st quality *CALF SKINS*, and will re-
s for Mens' and Ladies' fine *BOOTS* &
ade to measure, and warranted of the
manship.
lso just received an extensive addition to
of Shoes, making the assortment com-

les Sole Leather,
x'd and grain Upper Leather,
ing and Binding Skins,
of Shoe Thread, best Awl Blades, Shoe
sia bristles, shoe Punches, heel Ball,
&c. August 9, 1827.

To Rent,

And possession given on the first
ay of September, those well known and
onvenient *BRICK STORES* on the
outh side of Hay-street, one of which is at
upied by Messrs. B. Oliver & Thomas.
pply to DAVID SMITH.
31-3w.

Jailer's Notice.

up and committed to the Jail of Sampson
N. C., on the 31st of July, 1827, a negro
alls his name *HARRY*, and says he be-
lexander Sparks, Society Hill, S. Carolina.
is requested to come forward, prove pro-
charges and take him away, or he will be
agreeably to law in such cases made and

THOMAS K. MORESY, *Jailer*.
3. 31-tf.

From the Milledgeville Gazette.

stance of the beneficial effect of the
e of Dr. Chambers in reforming ha-
unkenness, has occurred within our
ge. A mechanic who has resided
icinity for a number of years, and
formerly a very respectable and in-
s man, commenced the practice of
nking about eight or ten years ago,
finally acquired the habit of daily
ion. His business was almost en-
glected, he was reduced to poverty,
his wife, an amiable and very res-
woman, devolved the necessity of
g for the wants of the family. The
t of this woman to her husband is
of admiration. She used every
hich was in her power to induce
discontinue the ruinous practice; but
came home intoxicated, she treat-
with all the care and attention which
d have bestowed upon him if his
had arisen from any other cause.
ly heard of Dr. Chambers's medi-
wished her husband to make use
this he readily assented, and told
was nothing to which he would
, in order to rid him of a habit
d become uncontrollable. He made
e medicine a number of weeks since,
consequence is, that he has entirely
he use of spiritous liquors, has re-
business, and now is the comfort
ort of a family to which before he
use.

---

ful accident happened a few days
Mauch Chunk. One of the cars
coal, which was on the rail road,
se from the ropes, and ran with
velocity down the declivity of the
until it came to a precipice, over
fell, killing and wounding several
were at work beneath.

---

passing a livery stable one day,
which several horses were tied,
uddenly and gazed at them for some
a phiz indicating the utmost as-
, and then addressed the owner,
standing near, and asked him "if
horses"—"make horses?" said the
the broom and currycomb, "no!
you ask such a question?" "Only,"
ie, "because I observe you have se-
mes set up!"

The following article is from the *London New Monthly Magazine*. The London Sun attributes it to the pen of Hazlitt, and calls it "A sketch of Washington, one of the greatest men the modern world has ever seen."

WASHINGTON.

I remember my father telling me he was introduced to Washington in 1790, by an American friend. A servant, well looking and well dressed, received the visitants at the door, and by him they were delivered over to an officer of the United States' service, who ushered them into the drawing room in which Mrs. Washington and several ladies were seated. There was nothing remarkable in the person of the lady of the President; she was matronly and kind, with perfect good breeding: she at once entered into easy conversation, asked how long he had been in America, how he liked the country, and such other familiar but general questions. In a few minutes the general entered the room; it was not necessary to announce his name, for his peculiar appearance, his fine forehead, Roman nose, and a projection of the lower jaw, his height and figure, could not be mistaken by any one who had seen a full length picture of him, and yet no picture accurately resembled him in the minute traits of his person. His features, however, were so marked by prominent characteristics, which appear in all likenesses of him, that a stranger could not be mistaken in the man. He was remarkably dignified in his manner, and had an air of benignity over his features which his visitant did not expect, being rather prepared for sternness of countenance. After an introduction by Mrs. Washington, without more form than common good manners prescribes, "he requested me," said my father, "to be seated; and, taking a chair himself, entered at once into conversation. His manner was full of affability. He asked how I liked the country, the city of New York: talked of the infant institutions of America, and the advantages she offered, by her intercourse, for benefiting other nations. He was grave in manner but perfectly easy. His dress was of pure satin. There was a commanding air in his appearance which excited respect, and forbade too great a freedom towards him, independently of that species of awe which is always felt in the moral influence of a great character. In every movement too there was a polite gracefulness equal to any met with in the most polished individuals in Europe, and his smile was extraordinarily attractive. It was observed to me that there was an expression in Washington's face that no painter had succeeding in taking. It struck me no man could be better formed for command. A stature of six feet, a robust but well proportioned frame, calculated to sustain fatigue without that heaviness which generally attends great muscular strength, and abates active exertion, displaying bodily power of no mean standard. A light eye and full—the very eye of genius and reflection, rather than of blind passionate impulse. His nose appeared thick; and though it befitted his other features, was too coarsely formed to be the handsomest of its class.—His mouth was like no other that I ever saw; the lips firm, and the under jaw seeming to grasp the upper with force, as if its muscles were in full action when he sat still. Neither with the General nor with Mrs. Washington was there the slightest restraint of ceremony. There was less of it than I ever recollect to have met with, where perfect good breeding and manners were at the same time observed. To many remarks Washington assented with a smile or inclination of the head, as if he were by nature sparing in his conversation; and I am inclined to think this was the case. An allusion was made to a serious fit of illness he had recently suffered; but he took no notice of it. I could not help remarking, that America must have looked with anxiety to the termination of his indisposition. He made no reply to my compliment but by an inclination of the head. His bow at my taking leave, I shall not forget. It was the last movement which I saw that illustrious character make, as my eyes took leave of him forever, and it hangs a perfect picture upon my recollection. The house of Washington was in the Broadway, and the street front was handsome. The drawing room in which I sat was lofty and spacious; but the furniture was not beyond that found in dwellings of opulent Americans in general, and might be called plain for its situation. The upper end of the room had glass doors, which opened upon a balcony commanding an extensive view of the Hudson River, interspersed with islands, and the Jersey shore on the opposite side. A grandson and daughter resided constantly in the house with the General, and a nephew of the General's married to a niece of Mrs. Washington, resided at Mount Vernon, the General's family seat in Virginia, his residence, as President, keeping him at the seat of Government." The levees held by Washington, as President, were generally crowded, and held on Tuesday, between three and four o'clock. The President stood and received the bow of the person presented, who retired to make way for another. At the drawing rooms, Mrs. Washington received the ladies who courtsied, and passed aside without exchanging a word. Tea and coffee, with refreshments of all kinds, were laid in one part of the rooms, and before the individuals of the company retired, each lady was a second time led up to the lady President, made her second silent obeisance, and departed; nothing could be more simple, yet it was enough.

JOHN RANDOLPH *of Roanoke*.

The following description of this extraordinary man is furnished by a correspondent of the *New Hampshire Patriot*—which, it must be acknowledged, is no bad likeness of what Mr. Randolph was, as an Orator some years since:—The writer's remarks about Mr. R's manners, habits in private life, &c. we omit, as matters with which those who respect the dignity of the press should not meddle.

While speaking, he stands quite erect.—His gestures are few, but never fail of their effect. In some orators the rise to enthusiasm is indicated by an increase of gesticulation, and a more rapid and confused utterance. Not so with him. The eyes of his auditory are not diverted by an uncalled for gesture or ostentatious shifting of attitude. The light of his black eye seems concentrated to a burning focus, which it is sometimes painful to encounter, and yet it is impossible to get away from the charming *serpent*. Like those in love, his hearers feel their bonds, yet would not be free. "In the very torrent and whirlwind of his passion," his composure is greater, and his enunciation most deliberate and distinct. I have heard some orators, whose words, in consequence of a defective movement of the organs of pronunciation, seemed to be obtruded and lacerated in their delivery. But *his* have a free, full and *bona fide* discharge. All that is musical in modulation, distinct in utterance, appropriate in emphasis, felicitous in thought, and energetic in expression, plant his words in the ear with an effect that defies the power of criticism; and they fall too on the tympanum, with that sort of ringing which, like new eagles from the mint, shews the metal to be sterling, and the coinage masterly.—While under the spell of his enchantment, so completely is one satisfied, that all ideas of any thing nearer to perfection than himself, are either held in abeyance, or entirely expelled the mind. There is this peculiarity about his shrill and piercing voice, that his words can be accurately distinguished as far as their sound can be heard; and each man in the crowd conceives his own proper ear to be the target at which are aimed the unerring bullets of his rhetoric. In fighting, no matter what the size of his antagonist, there is no adaptation of his bolts to the dimensions of the object to be demolished; but like the lightning of heaven which finds it as easy to shatter an oak as consume a reed, the flash comes, burying in one common grave, the pigmy and the giant. In witnessing encounters of this sort, I have frequently wished, (with the love of slaughter natural to some,) that his victims possessed more recuperative energy, that the process of demolition might be longer protracted.—It is true that he has handled some, who like Goldsmith's village schoolmaster, "though conquered, could argue still," but this reaction was little more than the *subsultus tendinum* of expiring nature. He sometimes, however, by the way of "good measure," continues to gore them after they are utterly defunct; but I could never look with much satisfaction upon his mangling of a dead body, or dragging a dead Hector around the walls of Troy.

A useful Hint to Young Men.—For your own comfort, for your friends' solace, for the sake of your eventual prosperity, cultivate a strict and manly habit of economy. It is impossible to raise a good character without it. And this one single article, economy, connected with moderate talent, will recommend you to all from whom you may wish confidence or expect remuneration. Assistance, should you need it, will not be withheld, if it is known that your care of personal expense is correct.

A profligate young Oxonian, whose knocker was nearly worn out by the incessant single raps of a host of needy duns, affixed the following irreverend quotation on the door of his room: "I know your necessities before ye ask, and your ignorance in asking."

A Wife.—In the new piece of Love and Reason, old General Dorlan is persuading Adjutant Vincent to marry—"She is an angel," says the General: "I don't want an angel—I should not know what to do with an angel," was the reply of the single hearted Adjutant.—"She is all sweetness," rejoins the General: "So is a bee hive (answers Vincent) but it does not follow that I should like to thrust my head into it."

It was upon the new foreign Secretary of State, Lord Dudley and Ward, that Rogers wrote his *piquant* epigram.

> Ward has no heart, you say; but I deny it:
> He has a heart; and gets his speeches by it!

A Lady worth wooing.—A young lady in the town of Hector, spun, on a large wheel, 200 knots and 27 threads, between sunrise and sunset. Daughters of Columbia! imitate the example, and we will promise you husbands as the reward.

A Lady's valuables.—When the Dutchess of Kingston wished to be received at the court of Berlin, she got the Russian minister there to mention her intentions to his Prussian majesty; and to tell him at the same time; that her fortune was at Rome, her bank at Venice, but that her heart was at Berlin. Immediately on hearing this, the king sarcastically replied, "I beg, sir, you will give my compliments to her Grace, and inform her, that I am sorry we are only intrusted with the *very worst part* of her property."

EXTRAORDINARY LOVE LETTER.

From Peter Plainman to Miss Priscilla Prudish.

MADAM: I am a little afraid you and I shall never come together. There is that expectation of flattery about you that I cannot bear. Yet as I love you well enough to be honest—a bold word that—I will once for *all* speak my mind, and I desire your attention. I believe I do not admire you or value you for any of those charms for which you admire and value yourself. I do not, for instance, pay any adoration to the present brightness of your eyes, because I am so strange a fellow as to consider them philosophically. I write in honest prose, and therefore, in honest prose I tell you, that those same balls of etherial beauty, those same love-darting mirrors, are at best two pieces of ordinary clay varnished. The varnish, I allow, is good, and well put on; thanks be to a sound health and constitution. But what of all this? I am not so short sighted and amorous but I can look forward a little beyond the length of my nose, to the time when the gloss will all be worn away, when the japan of nature will be utterly gone, and the devil a spark of fire will you have about you. Some time ago, I remember you shewed me in a great air of triumph, a paper scrawled upon by some one of your acquaintance, who swore, in very sorry verses, that your cheeks threw into utter despair all the lilies and roses in the creation; your skin too, was, I recollect, polished marble, the veins were compared to the azure of the third Heaven, and the color was whiter than alabaster. 'Tis false, Priscilla; I never saw a pair of cheeks in my life, that were fairer than a lily, nor a pair of lips that were redder than a rose. As to alabaster, I will take upon me to say, there never was a woman's skin half so white in the world; and I should be very glad to see a complexion so well polished as a piece of Egyptian marble. I am perfectly sensible to handsome features; I like to see the proper proportions of red and white; I am very well pleased with a sparkling pair of eyes; but I have no idea of calling any of these what they are not, nor of comparing them with objects to which they have no likeness whatever. That is carrying the jest too far. As to features, skin, complexion, &c. they are so truly things of to-day, that if I was a woman, I should be afraid to put any trust in them. They have more enemies than the ever-persecuted have. I could recount such a catalogue as would make

> "——Your hair to stand on end
> "Like quills upon the fretful porcupine.

Go into your garden—fix your attention on the fairest flower; take care that it is in the luxuriance of its bloom. Did you ever behold tints more exquisite, scallops more exact, colors better mixed, or beauties better varied? Now leave it. Pay it a second visit to-morrow morning. What are you surprised at? That a flower should fade! A slight blast of wind in the night hath wholly destroyed it; the tints are dead; the colors are faded; the beauty is no more. Step now to your toilet. Indeed, Priscilla you are very pretty: what a face, what an air, what a shape! In the evening one of the thousand enemies overtakes you, and your second visit to the mirror shews—an ugly woman. I would not have you to fix too violent a dependence upon features. Nor do I, Priscilla, estimate you according to your wealth: Certain it is, old Prudish, your father, left you rich; but I wish you were not so fascinated with these possessions. I think there is under all your false ideas a good heart; 'tis this, Priscilla, which draws me towards you. I know we should live very happy together, if you would but comply with my terms. They are neither difficult nor various: 1st, Break your looking glass. 2d, Turn all your poets out of doors. 3dly, Throw their verses into the fire; and lastly, Make a solemn vow never to trust in *metaphors* and *comparisons*, two cursed things which have done more injury to young women than any thing else. What say you? Will you agree to these conditions, and take to your bosom, without either lace on his coat, poetry in his head, or falsehood in his heart, Your old Friend, and humble Servant, PETER PLAINMAN.

Women's thoughts are ever turned upon appearing amiable to the other sex. They talk, and move, and smile, with a design upon us; every feature of their faces, every part of their dress, is filled with snares and allurements. There would be no such animals as prudes or coquettes in the world, were there not such an animal as man. In short, it is the male that gives charms to womankind, that produces an air in their faces, a grace in their motions, a softness in their voices, and a delicacy in their complexions.

As this mutual regard between the two sexes tends to the improvement of each of them, we may observe, that men are apt to degenerate into rough and brutal natures, who live as if there were no such things as women in the world; as, on the contrary, women who have an indifference or aversion for their counterparts in human nature, are generally sour and unamiable, sluttish and censorious.—*Addison.*

The following jeu d'esprit is from the author of "Absurdities," addressed to Thomas Hood, Esq. author of "Whims and Oddities":—

> "Wits now may lay aside their pens,
> Their sallies bring no good,
> Till thou art *dead* they cannot hope
> To urn a lively Hood."

The Harrisburg Convention.—From a correspondent at Harrisburg, we learn that the Convention of Delegates of Friends to the Manufacturing interest adjourned on Friday evening, at 7 o'clock, after an interesting session of five days. The Convention was one of the most respectable body of men ever collected together in this country, and its deliberations were characterized by great ability. The members separated in peace and harmony, after passing resolutions of thanks to the President and two Secretaries of the Convention, and also to H. Niles, and M. Carey, for their long and unwearied exertions in favor of Manufactures and Internal Improvements.

We have not the particulars of their transactions; but we expect to receive them by the next mail. A respectful and brief memorial to Congress was adopted, and ten thousand copies were ordered to be printed of the proceedings of the Convention, and of an address to the people of the United States.

The Convention have falsified the predictions of the Combination prints, and completely disappointed the *fears* of an honorable Senator from New York, that its proceedings would wear a party complexion. Its proceedings and debates, and even the personal intercourse of the members, were free from any tinge of party; and the hope and confidence which we have expressed, that they would be so, have been, to our great satisfaction, fully justified.

The memorial to Congress was signed by ninety-nine members of the Convention, (Governor Morrow having arrived from Ohio on the fourth day.)

The memorial recommends a duty of 20 cents on all wool over the value in a foreign port of 8 cents, and 2½ cents annually until it reaches 50 cents.

Woollen goods, with a few exceptions, of less than 50 cents, to be valued at 50 cents; those between 50 cents and $2 50, at $2 50; those betweeen $2 50 and $4, at $4; those between $4 and $6, at $6. Duty, 40 per cent; 5 per cent annually to be added, until it amounts to 50 per cent.

Iron is recommended to stand at one cent per pound.

Cotton goods, hemp and flax, and grain, are recommended to the favorable consideration of Congress.

Such, we learn, is an outline of the features of the memorial.

Governor Shultze, of Pennsylvania, favored the Convention with his presence.

Nat. Int.

A noble act.—The venerable Charles Carroll, of Carrolton, the only surviving Signer of the Declaration of Independence, has given 70,000 dollars towards the Maryland and Ohio Rail Road. May he live to behold the fruits of his munificence.

Aaron Burr.—A recent letter from Georgetown, S. C. mentions, that Col. Aaron Burr was then in that place, his appearance indicating the last extremity of old age. He is probably on the verge of three score.

The election of delegates for the territory of Michigan, which was very closely contested, has resulted in the choice of Mr. Wing by a majority of only *seven* votes out of nearly 3000 given. The numbers were, for Wing 1040—Biddle 1033—Richards 816

Lithotomy.—Dr. S. Graham, of Duplin county, has lately had this operation performed upon him by Dr. Physic, of Philadelphia. The operation occupied but four minutes, and the stone extracted weighed three quarters of an ounce. We are glad to hear that the Doctor's health is improving, and that he hopes shortly to be restored to his usual strength.—*Bal. Reg.*

Messrs. Carey, Lea, & Carey, have at length received the whole of the Life of Napoleon, by Walter Scott; and it will be published in a few days, in three octavo vols.

A man of honor.—The "foreigner of distinction," who was lately wounded in a duel in Rhode Island, and who was obliged to remain some time in Pawtucket until his wounds should be healed, has, it seems, ran off without paying his tavern bill. A most droll conception of honor, truly! The Pawtucket Chronicle remarks: "Such is the duellist. He will fight for honor, be wounded for honor, murder for honor; but he will not pay for honor or justice."

An extraordinary feat of horsemanship has just been accomplished by a sporting gentleman. At six o'clock on the morning of Thursday, he left Dublin mounted on a small gelding, in company with the day coach for Limerick, and arrived at Nenagh, at six o'clock the same evening, having kept the vehicle in view all that time, entered the town with it, and riding only the one horse. There was a wager of fifty guineas to ten that he would not bring the horse alive into Nenagh. The animal is now as well as ever, after a ride of 94 to 95 English miles.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

In the University of Upsal are two chests, deposited there by Gustavus III. King of Sweden, with orders that they shall not be opened until 50 years have elapsed from the time of his death. They are double locked, chained, and sealed, and are supposed to contain his foreign correspondence and other papers relating to the principal transactions of his reign.

LETTER FROM GENERAL JACKSON.

FROM THE NASHVILLE REPUBLICAN OF JULY 20.

To the Public.

A letter addressed by me to Mr. Carter Beverly, of Virginia, has lately, without any consent, agency, or wish on my part, found its way into the newspapers, accompanied by a statement over the signature of H. Clay, contradicting and denying, not any thing I have written, but that which he himself makes me to say. It is not the interpretation given by him to my letter, but my own language and own statement, that I am called upon to defend, and expect to vindicate.

To explain the manner in which my opinions have found their way into the journals of the day, seems, in the first place, to be due both to the public and myself. Mr. Beverly, being on a visit at my house, requested to know of me, other gentlemen being present, whether the overtures heretofore imputed to Mr. Clay, were well founded, and if I had a knowledge of any of the facts myself. I answered him candidly; being unable, as well as unwilling, to refuse telling things I had heard and knew to be true. A letter, detailing our conversation, shortly afterwards obtained publicity in the "North Carolina Journal," printed at Fayetteville. On the 15th of May last, from Louisville, Kentucky, a communication was addressed to me by Mr. Beverly, stating, what before I had not known, that he was the writer of this Fayetteville Letter. He explained the reasons for his having repeated the conversation, and requested to be informed if in any thing he had misquoted or misconceived my meaning. Under such circumstances, concealment and silence might have seemed mere affectation, or indeed something of a different and even worse character. Publicity having been given to the conversation, and an appeal made to me for its accuracy, I felt it to be due to Mr. Beverly, that nothing of fabrication should be imputed to him; and to myself, that what I had stated should be correctly understood. Accordingly, on the 6th of June, and in reply to his of the 15th of May, I addressed him a letter, of which the public are already possessed. How and by what means, it found its way into the columns of a newspaper, Mr. Beverly has explained: he states to me that he gave it into the hands of Mr. Noah Zane, of Wheeling, Virginia, at his earnest request, for perusal, under a pledge of honor that it should be returned, and with no expectation that any copy of it was to be retained; that, on his applying for, and demanding the letter, it was refused to be restored, until two copies should be made. He proceeds to say:

"Mr. Zane, an old and most respectable gentleman, asked the loan of your letter as a favor; and, contrary to all custom and propriety in such cases, he, in conjunction with Mr. Clay and his friends, took copies of it, without my knowledge or privity in any way, and without asking my leave to do so. Soon as I understood that such was the use they were making of it, I demanded of Mr. Zane the letter, and remonstrated against the unprecedented course they were taking. He refused to restore it to me most peremptorily, until they had satisfied themselves by furnishing to Mr. Clay one copy, and reserving another for their own use."

The original conversation referred to, and the above extract of a letter from Mr. Beverly at Wheeling, dated 25th June, are presented to show that I have not, as is charged, "placed myself in the attitude of a public accuser," and that whatever publicity has been given to this transaction, has arisen from no agency or procurement of mine; and that Mr. Clay, in fact, has himself held the matter up to public gaze. In doing this, he should have quoted what I had written accurately and fairly: for then, the text and his commentary would have suited together: at present, his contradiction is a something suggested by himself, and is not contained in my letter.

The statement contained in my letter to Mr. Beverly is this: That, in January, 1825, a member of Congress, of high respectability, visited me one morning and observed—"he had been informed by the friends of Mr. Clay, that the friends of Mr. Adams had made overtures to them, saying, if Mr. Clay and his friends would unite in aid of the election of Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay should be secretary of State; that the friends of Mr. Adams were urging as a reason to induce the friends of Mr. Clay to accede to this proposition, that, if I was elected President, Mr. Adams would be continued Secretary of State, (inuendo, there would be no room for Kentucky;) that the friends of Mr. Clay stated the West did not wish to separate from the West, and if I would say, or permit any of my confidential friends to say, that, in case I was elected President, Mr. Adams should not be continued Secretary of State, by a complete union of Mr. Clay and his friends, they would put an end to the Presidential contest in one hour; and he was of opinion it was right to fight such intriguers with their own weapons."

This disclosure was made to me by Mr. James Buchanan, a Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, a gentleman of the first respectability and intelligence. The evening before he had communicated substantially, the same proposition to Major Eaton, my colleague in the Senate, with a desire, warmly manifested, that he should communicate with me, and ascertain my views on the subject. This he declined doing, suggesting to Mr. Buchanan that he, as well as himself, could converse with me, and ascertain my opinion; though, from his knowledge of me, he thought he could well conjecture my answer—that I would enter into no engagements whatever. It was the morning succeeding this interview, after Major Eaton had objected to converse with me on this subject, and before I had set out from my lodging for the Capitol, that Mr. Buchanan came to visit me, and when the conversation I have stated took place. The answer returned has already been published, and need not here be repeated.

To be thus approached by a gentleman of Mr. Buchanan's high character and standing, with an apology proffered at the time, for what he was about to remark to me; one who, I understood, had always, to that moment, been on familiar and friendly terms with Mr. Clay; assuring me, that on certain terms and conditions being assented to on my part, then, "by an union of Mr. Clay and his friends, they would put an end to the Presidential contest in one hour;" what other conclusion or inference was to be made, than that he spoke by authority either of Mr. Clay himself, or some of his confidential friends? The character of Mr. Buchanan, with me forbids the idea that he was acting on his own responsibility, or that, under any circumstances, he could have been induced to propose an arrangement, unless possessed of satisfactory assurances, that, if accepted, it would be carried fully into effect. A weak mind would seldom or ever be thus disposed to act, an intelligent one never.

Under all the circumstances appearing at that time, I did not resist the impression that Mr. Buchanan had approached me on the cautiously submitted proposition of some authorized person; and, therefore, in giving him my answer, did request him "to say to Mr. Clay and his friends," what that answer had been.—Whether the communication was made to Mr. Clay and his friends I know not; this, though, I do know, that while the opinions and course of Mr. Clay as to the election, were but matter of conjecture with many at and before this time, very shortly after this conversation took place, his, and his friends' opinion became matter of certainty and general knowledge. Still I have not said, nor do I now say, that the proposal made to me was "*with the privity and consent*," of Mr. Clay; nor, either have I said that his *friends in Congress made propositions to me.* These are Mr. Clay's interpretations of my letter to Mr. Beverly, and not what my letter itself contains. What I have stated, are the facts of a conversation between myself and a member of Congress of high respectability. The conclusion and inference from that conversation—the time, manner, and all the circumstances, satisfied my mind that it was not *unauthorized.* So I have thought, and so I still think; and yet, I again repeat that, in this supposition, I may have possibly done Mr. Clay injustice. If he should be able to sustain the averments he has made, and acquit himself of any agency and participation in the matter, I beg leave to assure him that, so far from affording me pain, it will give me pleasure. I can certainly have no desire that the character of my country, through the acts of a prominent citizen, shall rest under any serious imputation: for the honor of that country, I should greatly prefer that any inference I have made may turn out to be ill founded.

Mr. Clay declares his great satisfaction that this matter has at last been brought to light, and to public consideration. He feels rejoiced "that a specific accusation by a responsible accuser has at length appeared." To this a passing notice is due.

It must be recollected, that, in consequence of a letter from Mr. George Kremer, in January, 1825, an inquiry was set on foot in Congress upon the application of Mr. Clay himself.

On this memorable occasion, of guilt imputed on the one hand, and innocence maintained on the other, Mr. McDuffie, it will be recollected, submitted for consideration to the House of Representatives, as matter of instruction to the committee, the following resolution: "that the said committee be instructed to inquire whether the friends of Mr. Clay have hinted, that they would fight for those who would pay best, or any thing to that effect; and whether overtures were said to have been made by the friends of Mr. Adams to the friends of Mr. Clay, offering the appointment of Secretary of State for his aid to elect Adams; and whether the friends of Clay gave this information to the friends of Jackson, and hinted that if his friends would offer the same price they would close with them; and whether Henry Clay has transferred, or resolved to transfer, his interest to John Q. Adams; and whether it was said and believed, that, as a consideration for this abandonment of duty to his constituents, Clay was to be appointed Secretary of State; and that the said committee be authorized to send for persons and papers, and to compel the persons so sent for to answer upon oath."

Now here is a resolution, officially submitted, covering more than the ground of my communication to Mr. Beverly; and resting in connexion with an accusation publicly charged in the newspapers; and yet, Mr. Clay, at this late period, professes to be rejoiced that "a specific accusation, by a responsible accuser, has at length appeared." Certainly more than two years ago, an accuser respectable, and an accusation specific, were both before him—were both within his reach, and might have been met, had he been at all disposed to the interview, or rejoiced at the prospect of meeting an accuser. Had Mr. McDuffie believed the charge groundless and untrue, he is a man of too high sense of honor to have pressed upon the consideration of the Committee an instruction clothed in the pointed phraseology that this is; nor can it be inferred, that in a matter so serious, that the friends of Mr. Clay would have voted against extending this asked for power to the Committee. An innocent man before an impartial tribunal fears not to meet the exercise of any power that competent authority gives; and far less should he distrust that exercise, when in the hands of correct and honorable men.

Innocence never seeks for safety through covert ways and hidden ambuscades; she fights by day and in the open plain, and, proud in her own strength, meets her enemy fearlessly. In the proposition submitted by Mr. McDuffie, there was nothing to alarm, nothing that innocence should have doubted about; it was neither more nor less than a call of the attention of the Committee to particular inquiries, with an application for power to ferret out the truth, through an appeal to the oath of those who might be called upon to depose before them.

Without documents, and unacquainted with the number of Mr. Clay's friends in the House, I cannot assert that they were in opposition to Mr. McDuffie's resolution. Yet it is obvious, that the influence he possessed would have been amply sufficient to produce a different result, had Mr. Clay been at all desirous that a different one should have been produced. The resolution contained strong imputations, and serious charges—Mr. Clay and his friends were both implicated. Can it be presumed, under such a state of general excitement, that, if Mr. Clay desired it, he could not have found, present and at hand, some friend to ask in his behalf, that the resolution should be adopted, and full powers extended to the committee? And, moreover, can it be thought, that such an indulgence, if desired by Mr. Clay, or any of his friends, could or would have been denied? And yet it was denied; inasmuch as the resolution was rejected, and the power asked for, refused to the committee. A solicitude to find "a specific accusation, by a responsible accuser," could not have been so seriously entertained then, as it is earnestly expressed now, or else so excellent an opportunity being afforded to encounter both, both could not have been so carelessly regarded, so contemned, and so thrown away. A controversy with me can no more disclose or render apparent Mr. Clay's innocence, than could the controversy placed within his reach two and a half years ago; and yet, while the one was avoided, or at any rate not embraced with a zeal corresponding with the necessity of the occasion, at the prospects presented by the other, exceeding joy seems to be manifested. Then, as now, *a specific accusation* was before him.

One further remark and I am done, with a hope that, on this subject, I may not be under the necessity of again appearing in the newspapers. In saying what I have, all the circumstances considered, I have felt it due to myself, and to the public. My wish would have been, to avoid having any thing to say or do in this matter, from an apprehension well conceived, that persons will not be wanting who may charge whatever is done, to a desire to affect others, and benefit myself. My own feelings, though, are of higher importance and value to me than the opinion of those who impose censure where it is believed not to be deserved. I have been actuated by no such design, nor governed by any such consideration. The origin—the beginning of this matter, was at my own house and fireside; where surely a freeman may be permitted to speak on public topics without having ascribed to him improper designs. I have not gone into the highways and market places to proclaim my opinions, and in this, feel that I have differed from some, who, even at public dinner tables, have not scrupled to consider me as a legitimate object for a speech, and the entertainment of the company. Yet, for this who has heard me complain? No one. Trusting to the justice of an intelligent People, I have been content to rely for security on their decision, against the countless assaults and slanders which so repeatedly are sought to be palmed upon them, without seeking to present myself in my own defence, and still less, to become "the responsible accuser" of Mr. Clay or any other person.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Hermitage, July 18th, 1827.

From the American Sentinel.

Mr. Trimble, of Kentucky, one of those representatives in Congress who, notwithstanding the popular voice and instruction of his state, voted to elect John Quincy Adams President, has, in a recent speech, openly avowed, that

"When we got to Washington, we found that Crawford was out of the question. We ASCERTAINED, that if General Jackson was elected, he *would not* appoint our friend *Clay* Secretary of State. We THEN *ascertained* DISTINCTLY, that if Mr. Adams should be elected, he *would* appoint Mr. Clay his Secretary of State: Under these circumstances, we determined to vote for him."

So then, the cat is at last let out of the bag—and what we pods democrats have been arguing to prove from presumptive evidence is boldly confessed, when denial can be no longer useful!

Mr. Trimble is the bosom friend of Mr. Clay. He would not have dared to do, at the critical period of the Presidential election, any thing without the knowledge and assent of Mr. Clay. He, with his colleagues, had, in *some way "distinctly ascertained"* that which determined their votes in favour of Mr. Adams. How was this "*distinctly ascertained*?" Was an assurance given? Was a *bargain* made? Did Mr. Adams pledge his word? And was it *this* that softened the flinty bosom of Mr. Clay, and turned his past enmity to kindness? The offence is rank. Plainer proof of political corruption never glared before any people.

Antiquities.—Many remains have recently been discovered of ancient and unknown inhabitants in the county of Monroe. During the last great freshet, the waters of the Towaliga, having risen to an unusual height, overflowed a rising ground on the plantation of Mr. Mann, near Wilson's bridge, in a bend, on the south side of the creek. The surface of the earth being washed away, laid bare (what appears to have been) the scite of a fortification, occupying the space of 3 or 4 acres. The ground had previously been cleared and cultivated, without making the discovery.—Many antique and curious articles have been picked up. Among those we have seen, are gunlocks of rude construction, a part of a sword hilt and blade, small axes, pieces of gun barrels, a great variety of spikes and nails, and a small *marlin spike*—brass hand bells, plate brass; pieces of barburetted iron; a variety of beads, and among them those gilt or inlaid with gold, a small tube, part formed of a greenish kind of stone, and a part of lead, ingeniously fastened together, but for what purpose, cannot be conjectured. Large knives; irons apparently belonging to a plane; flints, musket balls, a jug which would contain about a gallon, of rude manufacture; and many other articles. Great quantities of broken potter's ware was scattered over the ground, of quite a different quality to any we have ever seen in use. Little or no cast iron has been found, from which it would appear that their cooking utensils must have been of earthen ware. A great number of pieces of stone, handsomely manufactured apparently into quoits are found. Many of the articles are in an extraordinary state of preservation. In walking over the ground, at every step, something appears; the stumps of large oaks may be seen, which have grown in piles of ashes and coals. The parts of lightwood posts, inserted in the earth, yet remain—the whole surface of the ground appears to be of artificial formation. In the neighbourhood, we are informed, are other similar remains.

From nothing that has yet been found, can any idea be formed, who these inhabitants were, or when they resided here. Some of the articles *might* have belonged to Indians or hunters—but from many evidences we are sure others were used by a people of whom we have no record or tradition. Some of them are evidently of European manufacture—others domestic. That these works were erected by Spaniards, or Spanish trading companies, is generally believed; but without any apparent authority, other than that some remains evince that they belonged to Catholics. Frequently they are met with, in Georgia, Florida, and elsewhere, and often to a considerable extent. One on Brown's Mount, seven miles below this place, alone encloses forty acres, which must have required more men to construct, or defend, than ever was attached to a trading company.—*Macon (Geo.) Messenger.*

A singular incident is related in Poulson's D. Advertiser, which is said to have occurred on board a sloop on the 4th inst. A dog struck by lightning and apparently killed, was thrown overboard, when it immediately recovered, swam to the vessel, and was taken on board. There it soon became torpid, was again thrown into the river, resuscitated, swam to the shore and was seen to run briskly up the street. If the application of cold water is a specific against the effects of lightning, it is a fact that should be generally promulgated.—*Salem Gaz.*

[In the thunder storm of July, 1822, a gentleman was struck by lightning in his store in State street in this town. He lay senseless and apparently lifeless several minutes. The application of cold water had the effect of restoring him.]

Portsmouth N. H. Adv.

Sir Jonah Barrington remarks in his sketches—"In truth, the only three kinds of death the Irish peasants think *natural* are, dying quietly in their own cabins; being hanged about assize time; or starving when the potato crop is deficient.

The late John Adams.—The following Anecdote of this deservedly distinguished citizen, which the narrator heard from his own lips, will shew that this country owes to a singular circumstance all the eminent services which this great Patriot and Statesman performed for his beloved country.

Joseph Adams, the grandfather of John, who was an original proprietor of Braintree, was one of eight sons of John Adams, who was a persecuted religionist from England. The late John Adams, it appears, when young, was not distinguished for an ardent love of learning. Study was irksome to him.

"When I was a boy (the old man was heard frequently to say, even to the last days of his life,) I had to study Latin Grammar; but it was dull and I hated it. My father was anxious to send me to College, and therefore I studied the grammar till I could bear with it no longer; and going to my father, I told him I did not like study, and asked for some other employment. It was opposing his wishes, and he was quick in his answer. 'Well John,' said he, 'if Latin grammar does not suit you, you may try ditching, perhaps that will; my meadow yonder needs a ditch, and you may put by Latin and try that.'

'This seemed a delightful change, and to the meadow I went. But I soon found ditching harder than Latin, and the first forenoon was the longest I ever experienced. That day I eat the bread of labor, and glad was I when night came on. That night I made some comparison between Latin grammar and ditching, but said not a word about it. I dug the next forenoon, and wanted to return to Latin at dinner, but it was humiliating, and I could not do it. At night toil conquered pride, and I told my father, one of the severest trials of my life, that, if he chose, I would go back to Latin Grammar. He was glad of it; and if I have since gained any distinction, it has been owing to the two days labour in that *abominable ditch.*'

The Board of Health at Savannah, under date of the 8th inst. inform their fellow citizens, that no case of higher grade than the common intermittent and remittent fever of the season, has occurred; and that the city continues to enjoy a remarkable degree of health. Interments in the week ending 7th inst. *six*—two of whom were unknown, having been brought into the city, and left at the Poor-House and Hospital, in a dying state.—*Charleston Courier.*

The Chief Justice of Common Pleas, in England, has expressed his determination to correct the scandalous abuses in the practice of special pleadings.—"A plea (said his Lordship) which can be expressed in the space of one's hand, is spread over twenty-four folios, to the ruinous expense of the defendant: this is disgraceful to the profession, and shall not be if I can prevent it."

Arrangements were making at New Orleans on the 23d ult. to give a public dinner to Com. Porter.

Parliamentary Anecdote.—Any person, who is at all conversant with the proceedings of the British House of Commons, is aware that a long pause sometimes occurs between the conclusion of private and commencement of public business. On one of these occasions, when a heavy debate was expected, and the House was crowded, and a dead silence prevailed, and every body was expecting to hear the name of "Mr. Pitt" issue from the lips of the Speaker, a shrill voice was heard from the back rows of the gallery, calling on Mr. Speaker for a song. Excessive was the consternation and laughter of the House. The Speaker called, but in vain, for order, and it was not until some moments had elapsed, that directions could be given to the sergeant-at-arms to take the offender into custody. As the sergeant entered the gallery to hunt him out, a reporter tapped a grave, demure, quaker like stock-broker, who was sitting before him, on the shoulder, and said to him, half loud and half whispering, "A pretty scrape you are in, sir—but you would not be advised, and you must now get out of it as you can." The sergeant drank in the sounds with greedy ears, pounced upon the unlucky stock-broker, thus clearly denounced to him, and, in spite of his affirmations of innocence, dragged him, mighty loth, to the bar. The Charles Wynne of that day immediately began to put the inquisitorial power of the House into operation against him; but a few questions soon convinced him that the party was more "sinned against than sinning." The House saw the folly of prosecuting its enquiries farther, and dismissed the frightened stock-broker, with a sort of apology for the needless trouble which it had occasioned him. With wings, "swift as meditation, or thoughts of love," he swept back to the gallery to wreak his vengeance on the waggish reporter who had pointed him out to the Executive authorities of the House; but the reporter, knowing the better part of valor to be discretion, had fled amain, and left his colleagues to sooth the resentment of the exasperated stranger.

"They Say."—"They say" tells that which is not true at least three quarters of the time. He is about the worst authority you can produce to support the credibility of your statement. Scarcely was there ever a suspicious report put in circulation, but this Mr. *They Say* was the author of it, and he always escapes responsibility and detection, because, living just no where, he can never be found. Who said that Mr. E. the merchant, was supposed to be in a failing condition? Why "they say" so. On what authority do they affirm that neighbor F. has been seen in bad company? Why "they say" so. Is it a fact that Miss G. is not so chaste and circumspect as she should be? Why "they say" so. Plague on this *Mr. They Say;* he is half brother to that Mr. Nobody, who always does all the mischief, and lives no where but in the inventive brain of those who, undeserving respect themselves, are desirous to pull down others to their own level. We always suspect the truth of a report which comes from the authority of "*They Say.*"

Christian Intelligencer.

An Editorial Mob, Duel and Murder.—The elections in Alabama are now progressing, and the canvas has been characterized by considerable passion. Henry S. [illegible], the editor of the "Tuscumbia Patriot," in the course of the newspaper discussion, was assailed with great severity by Col. [illegible]. Being called on by one of Col. [illegible]'s friends to retract the offensive expressions, the editor reiterated them, and was instantly attacked by several of the "Winston party," and severely beaten. The timely arrival on the spot of several citizens of Tuscumbia, the editor thinks saved his life. [illegible] conspicuous of his assailants were Col. Winston and Dr. J. J. Dillard, (brother of Amhurst, Va.) both of whom were challenged by the editor, and, both refusing, fight, both were published by Mr. [illegible]. A duel has since been fought between Mr. F. and Mr. Edmund Winston, in which wounds were inflicted, and the parties reconciliated.

We regret that we have to record the tragical termination to a rencontre at Huntsville, between James W. [illegible], Esq. a conspicuous member of the late legislature of Alabama, and a candidate for re-election at the next, and Andrew [illegible], Esq. the talented editor of the "Democrat." Some cause of dispute arose between them during the last session of the Legislature, and, ever since, an incessant and acrimonious warfare has been carried on between them, aided by their several friends. At length, an essay, addressed "to James McClung," and signed "Patrick Henry," appeared in the 'Democrat,' evidently from the pen of no ordinary writer. Such was it, that Mr. McClung, who had been the most degrading epithets before on torting them upon his adversaries, demanded the author's name, which was refused to give up. It appears that parties then separated. Perceiving afterwards going into the office of Judge McClung called to him. Mr. [illegible] ed, the parties both armed with pistols, short conversation ensued, when [illegible] fired and killed him on the spot. McClung has been bailed, and declines considered any longer a candidate for Legislature. Mr. Wills was in his year, possessed a fine genius, was complished scholar, and amiable and plary in his private and social relations. His writings indicated great decision intrepidity of character. The author trick Henry, who could thus permit to be shot, without the courage to himself the offender, should, if he out, be hooted from society. Mr. [illegible] ley, one of the Alabama Senators gress, about whose election the contween Wills and McClung arose, pected of being the writer, and so did public indignation manifest itself he had to deny it in the papers, and himself to "prove" that he was not.

Five men died suddenly in Phil[illegible] on Monday last, from drinking cold Several also died in New York from same cause, during the late hot and two others in James City.

A person in Philadelphia, on morning, finding himself overcome the heat, sat down upon the steps of tion store in Front street, and in a nutes expired. He had just arrived city.

FROM THE FALL RIVER (MASS.) MONITOR.

Novel application of Electricity, or way to pay old Debts.—A certain Phi[illegible] who possessed a powerful Electrical chine, discovered a sheriff making strides towards his house, and suspecting from circumstances, that he had signs on his personal liberty, the w[illegible] D. made preparations accordingly, off the anticipated attack. After conductor (from his electrical apparatus the knocker on the front door. charged the machine to a very high and waited the result. The steps w[illegible] cended to the front door had an of fourteen feet. Clothed in all the ance of the law, the sheriff ascended with a firm grasp, seized the fatal k[illegible] Instantly he found himself at the b[illegible] the steps. After having recovered measure, from a blow given by an power, and having collected his writs and executions, together with scattered senses, he made a second wondering at this strange method of debts. Meanwhile, the Doctor had charged his faithful conductor. Now had the sheriff again dared to touch tal knocker, than he found himself feet nearer the centre of the earth a time. Remembering the old adage ware of the third time," he immediately quit the premises, leaving the Doctor possession of the "castle" he had defended.

There is not a more pleasing exercise the mind than gratitude. It is accompanied with such an inward satisfaction, that duty is sufficiently rewarded by the formance. It is not, like the practice many other virtues, difficult and painful attended with so much pleasure, that there no positive command which enjoins it, nor any recompense laid up for it after, a generous mind would indulge for the natural gratification that accompanies it.—ADDISON.

A reverend gentleman gives the following *good advice* to all young men:—"*If,* said he, the young gentlemen more frequently to mingle with the young ladies of the town, instead of ing around *grog shops and gaming h[illegible]* would, in time, have a beneficial tendency weaning them from many of their practices, and thereby render them respectable members of society."

...*Wheat* is a great enemy to grain,—...*Early Wheat:* We do not exaggerate ...when we say that 5000 bushels of ...be spoiled every year by the weevil ...county of Rowan alone. An effec...tual against the ravages of this des...tructive insect, would be a most important ...service to the farmer. A writer in the ...*Carolina* Patriot gives the following ...account of experiment tried by himself last ...year.—*Salisbury Carolinian.*

"I put my wheat taken out of the Gra...nary, which had *Brimstone* melted and drop...ped on the floor, and set on fire; as soon ...as blazing, I had the Wheat put back ...into the Granery; the next day they appear...ed as vigorous as usual; one week after, ...I went to the Granery, and found the pirates ...so numerous were they that I had ...them swept off of the pile of wheat ...like a storm. This year I have not disco...vered one in the Barn or Granery."

We have been favored with the perusal ...of a letter from Mr. Jose A. Torrens, at ...Havana, in which the return of Mr. Watts, ...the Consul at that Capital, is mentioned in ...the following manner:—"I am sorry for the ...loss of Col. Watts, one of my best ...friends here, as you know well. As a mark ...of regard for his personal qualities, and ...consideration for the nation he represents, ...I gave him a dinner at which the Vice ...and the Secretaries of State, and o...thers of the first rank were present. *N. Y. American.*

...—We are sorry to find our ap...prehensions of extensive injury to the Cot...ton from the continual heavy rains ex...perienced a short time since, in connexion ...with a heavy blow on the 29th ult. were ...well founded. From the accounts we ...have of both the cotton and corn crops ...they suffered considerably. The early pick...ings of cotton in the lower parts of the ...State will be considerably diminished ...from these causes, a number of the early ...bolls drop in consequence, besides ...the stalks being killed from too ...much moisture.—*Chas. Pat.*

...Augusta papers mention that a young ...son of Joseph Martin, who had been ...drowned at Hamburg, has since died. ...Conjecture and suspicion are afloat. ...Price and a man named Boyd, have ...been committed to Edgefield Jail. Great ...excitement prevails in that district in rela...tion to the matter.—*Chas. Cour.*

...Jonah Barrington, in his "Personal ...Sketches of his own Times," tells the fol...lowing story. It is a real bouncer:

"In the year 1800, a labourer, dwelling ...in the town of Athy, county Kildare, ...(where one of my family still resided) was ...employed with his comrade up the banks of ...the river, to the farm of a Mr. Richard...son. In the meadows they were employ...ed, each in the usual Irish way, ha...ving the handle loosely wagging over his ...head, lazily lounging close to ...the river, they espied a salmon ...under the bank. It is the nature ...of that, whenever his *head* is con...cerned no one can see his *tail* ...(many wise-acres, besides the sal...mon, the same way of thinking). On ...this occasion the body of the fish ...was—

"'Ned dear!' said one of the ...boys, 'look at that big fellow there: isn't ...there but no spear?'

"'Arrah,' said Ned, 'we could be after ...doing with the scythe handle.'

"'Here you!' said Dennis; the spike ...over there is no longer nor mine; give ...me the rig with it at any rate.'

"'Faith,' returned the other: 'I'll give ...you leave, but he'll never forget any how.' ...Away they ran and their sport was all they ...wished for: the *blade* of the scythe which ...rested on Ned's shoulders, never came in...contact with either of them. Ned ...having looked over the bank; the uncon...scious fish lay snug, little imagining the ...mischief that had been formed against ...him.

"'Now for the lad smart!' said Dennis: ...'there! rise your fist: now you ...have it! now Ned—success!'

"Ned struck at the salmon with all his ...might and main, and that was not trifling. ...Whether the boy' was piked or not ne...ver mind; for poor Ned, bending his ...body to strike at the salmon, placed the ...scythe in the most convenient position for ...resting on his shoulders: and his head ...coming splash into the Barrow, to ...the astonishment of his comrade, who ...could not conceive *how* it could *drop off* so ...suddenly. But the next minute he had the ...satisfaction of seeing the head attended by ...both *ears*, which had been most ...scientifically sliced off by the same blow ...that divided his comrade.

"Head and ear rolled down the river ...together, and were picked up with ex...treme joy at the mill-dam, near Mr. ...Richards, by one of the miller's men. ...'What the devil does this head belong to?' ...cried the miller.

"'It once owned it,' said the man, 'had ...it any rate:'

"Ned being now made, Ned's head...less trunk was discovered lying half over the ...body of Dennis in a swoon, through fright ...and blood, was found recumbent by ...Dennis, when brought to him...self. The process was effected by whis...pering the whole adventure. They ...shook head; the body was attended ...by the mass assemblage of Ned's coun...try to the grave; and the habit of car...rying the scythe carelessly very much decli...ned."—I. pp. 124—127.

...A child is generally spoiled by ...his mother.

...Never interfere in a quarrel between ...two men.

Consecration.—Christ's Church, a new House of Worship, situated about 14 miles from this town, recently erected on the site of the old building, was consecrated to the service of Almighty God, on Sunday, the 29th ult. by the Right Rev. Bishop Ravenscroft, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Wright, of this place. *Salisbury Carolinian.*

Salisbury, August 7.

Gen. Alexander Gray, one of the U. S. Commissioners for holding a treaty with the Cherokee Indians, passed through this town last week, on his way to the Nation, where the Commissioners are to meet on the 15th inst. The Cherokees are about to establish a *Newspaper* in the nation, for the purpose of diffusing intelligence among their people, and of civilizing and refining the more savage part of them.—*Carolinian.*

A Court composed of John Michel, Esq., Justice of the Quorum, and two Freeholders, was convened at the City Hall, on Saturday last, for the trial of *Hannah Elliott*, a free person of color, and the 3 slaves, *Judy*, *Sam* and *Simon*, charged with harboring two Children, the property of Miss *Ann Bishop*, for two years and upwards. The prisoners were found guilty, and sentenced, under the law of 1740, to pay £10 currency for the first day, and 20 shillings currency for every successive day of the detention; amounting in the whole to 830 dollars for each of the children, and in default of payment to be sold at public sale. *Charleston Patriot.*

Mrs. Whipple has been acquitted of the charge of being accessary, before the fact, to the murder of her husband. The Court decided against admitting the evidence of Strang, the murderer, (convicted but not sentenced,) not because he was an incompetent witness (before judgment) but because it would give him an implied claim to a pardon.

Chalybeate Springs.—A correspondent who resides near these Springs, situate in New Castle County, Delaware, 6 miles from New Castle and 20 from Frenchtown, writes under date of the 6th inst. "The Chalybeate Springs have become a very fashionable place of resort; from 30 to 50 carriages arrive there daily, with passengers to partake of the healing virtues of the waters.—About 40 rooms are taken up by regular boarders in the new hotel. On the 30th ult. a person on the roof of the hotel counted 700 visiters to the Springs. *Saratoga Springs, August 7.*

The Springs.—Nearly 1000 strangers arrived in this village during the last week. Though the departures are, as a matter of course, numerous, (an important change in the population being effected every week,) still the influx is much greater.

St. Thomas, July 6.

According to official accounts just received from Bogota, Bolivar has again been elected President of Colombia, by 50 votes against 24. His resignation of course has not been accepted.

There is nothing which gives one so pleasing a prospect of human nature, as the contemplation of wisdom and beauty: the latter is the peculiar portion of that sex which is therefore called fair; but the happy concurrence of both these excellencies in the same person, is a character too celestial to be frequently met with. Beauty is an overweening self-sufficient thing, careless of providing itself any more substantial ornaments; nay so little does it consult its own interests, that it often defeats itself by betraying that innocence which renders it lovely and desirable. As therefore virtue makes a beautiful woman appear more beautiful, so beauty makes a virtuous woman really more virtuous. *Steele.*

Advice.—Would a man wish to offend his friends?—let him give them advice.

Would a lover know the surest method by which to lose his mistress?—let him offer advice.

In short, are we desirous to be universally hated, avoided and despised, the means are always in our power. We have but *to advise*, and the consequences are infallible.

The friendship of two young ladies, though apparently founded on the rock of eternal attachment, terminated in the following manner: "My sweet girl, I do not think your figure well suited for dancing; and as a sincere friend of yours, I advise you to refrain from it in future." The other, naturally affected by such a *mark* of sincerity, replied, "I feel very much obliged to you my dear, for your *advice;* this proof of your friendship demands some return: I would sincerely recommend you to relinquish your singing, as some of your upper notes resemble the melodious squeaking of the feline race."

The *advice* of neither was followed—the one continued to sing, and the other to dance—and they never after met, but as enemies.

Love is shown by kind actions, and not by fair speeches.

The U. S. Review & Literary Gazette.

No. IX.—August, 1827.

Published by Bowles & Dearborn, Boston, and G. & C. Carvill, New York.

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New Publications, &c.

The U. S. Review & Literary Gazette is published every month. Each number contains 80 pages 8vo. making two volumes a year of 480 pages each. The annual subscription price is *five dollars*, and becomes due on the first day of January.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 16, 1827.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Cumberland—Laughlin Bethune, Senate; Archibald McDiarmid and Joseph Hodges, Commons, all without opposition.

Town of Fayetteville—John D. Eccles, without opposition.

Robeson—Arch'd McEachin, S.; Malcom Purcell and Richard C. Rhodes, C. The votes were, for Senator, McEachin 443, Isaac Sullivan 115. For Commons, Purcell 505, Rhodes 433, John Brown 287, Joseph Regan 204.

Bladen—John Owen, S; John T. Gilmour and J. McMillan, C.

Sampson—Hardy Royall, S.; D. Underwood and —— Boykin, C. State of the poll: Senate, Royall 464, Sellers 122. Commons, Underwood 589, Boykin 473, Sloan 430, Drawham 189, Benton 138.

Duplin—Andrew Hurst, S; Daniel Glisson and Joseph Gillespie, C.

New Hanover—Thomas Devane, S; William W. Jones and John Kerr, C.

Town of Wilmington—Joseph A. Hill. State of the poll: Hill 126, Alex'r McRae 51.

Richmond—Erasmus Love, S.; George Thomas & A. McNair, C.

Anson—Joseph Pickett, S., without opposition; Clement Marshall and Alexander Little, C. State of the poll: Marshall 1178, Little 710, Smith 699.

Montgomery—Edmund Deberry, S; James Allen and James Lilly, C.

Moore—Alexander McNeill, S; John Wadsworth and Gideon Seawell, C.

Chatham—Ambrose K. Ramsay, S; N. G. Smith & Nathan Stedman, C.

Randolph—Alexander Gray, S; John B. Troy and Hugh Walker, C.

Wake—Charles L. Hinton, S. without opposition; Johnson Busbee and Samuel Whitaker, C. State of the poll: Busbee 995, Whitaker 934, Alf. Jones 922.

Orange—Wm Montgomery, S; John Stockard and John Boon, C. State of the poll: Senate, Montgomery 760, Macaulay 386. Commons, Stockard 1332, Boon 1287, Frederick Nash 1183, N. J. Palmer 184.

Town of Hillsborough—John Scott.

Person—Rob't Vanhook, S; Thomas Lawson and Thomas Webb, C.

Franklin—James House, S; Joel King and H. I. J. Ruffin, C.

Granville—Mr. Nuttall, S; Messrs. Glasgow and Taylor, C.

Warren—Micajah T. Hawkins, S; Rob't H. Jones and Ransom Walker, C.

Halifax—Isham Matthews, S; George E. Spruill and —— Shines, C.

Nash—Nicholas J. Drake, S; James N. Mann and Frederick Battle, C.

Johnston—David Thompson, S; H. Wilder and K. Q. Adams, C.

Wayne—G. Sherrard, S; R. Washington and Joshua Hastings, C.

Lenoir—N. Whitfield, S; Geo. W. Whitfield and Wm. B. Kilpatrick, C.

Greene—Jesse Speight, S; R. Harper and Joseph Ellis, C.

Bertie—George A. Askew, S; Joseph D. White and Thomas K. Speller, C.

Craven—Richard D. Spaight, S; Charles J. Nelson and Lucas Benners, C.

Town of Newbern—John Stanly.

Currituck—Samuel Salyear, S; Willoughby D. Barnard and Enoch Ball, C.

Beaufort—J. O'K. Williams, S; William A. Blount and Thomas W. Blackledge, C.

Rockingham—Mr. Broadnax, S; Thomas Settle and James Barnett, C.

Guilford—Jonathan Parker, S; John M. Morehead and Francis L. Simpson, C.

For Congress.

Fayetteville District—John Culpeper is elected by a majority of 388 votes over John A. Cameron, and 990 over John Gilchrist. State of the poll:

	Culpeper.	Cameron.	Gilchrist.
Anson county,	947	327	57
Cumberland,	85	741	98
Montgomery,	685	320	52
Moore,	237	257	412
Richmond,	280	246	251
Robeson,	143	98	517
Total,	2377	1989	1387

Wilmington District—Gabriel Holmes is re-elected without opposition.

Newbern District—John H. Bryan, also re-elected without opposition.

Salisbury District—John Long, also without opposition.

Halifax District—Willis Alston had, we believe, no opponent.

Raleigh District—Daniel L. Barringer is re-elected by a majority of 296 votes over A. D. Murphey, viz.

	Barringer.	Murphey.
Wake county,	1389	200
Orange,	601	1615
Person,	408	287
Total,	2398	2102

From the Caswell District, lately represented by Gen. Saunders, we understand that no doubt remains of the election of Augustin H. Shepperd, a gentleman of fine talents, by a considerable majority over Bedford Brown. In Guilford county the votes were, for Shepperd 1650, for Brown 600.

In the Warren District, Daniel Turner is elected, by what majority we have not ascertained.

A meeting of the Council of State will be held in Raleigh on the 31st inst., for the purpose of appointing a successor to the late Comptroller Hawkins, whose death is announced in another part of this paper.

Yellow Fever.—It is with regret that we learn from the Charleston papers, that several cases of yellow fever occurred in that city during the last week. Immediately on the discovery of the first case, (on the 7th inst.) the Board of Health, with a promptitude worthy of all praise, immediately made known the fact. On the 8th, another case was reported, and on the 9th three new cases. On the 10th the Board reported 'no new case.' On the 11th one, (which has since terminated fatally,) and on the 12th one; making in all, seven cases and one death.

Gen. Jackson "to the public" is received, and has a place in this paper. The reader will see in how calm and dignified a temper the General writes, his style forming a happy contrast to that of Mr. Clay's speech at Lexington. As had been anticipated, he gives the name of Mr. James Buchanan of Pennsylvania, as his authority, and certainly it is authority of the very highest respectability. Whatever may be his statement, it will, we are confident, deserve the most perfect respect.

It seems to us that Gen. Jackson has now done all that is necessary or proper for him to do. He has given the highest authority for his statement relative to the attempted bargain, and it now remains to be seen what Mr. Buchanan knows of the matter.

The following are the remarks of the Petersburg Intelligencer, a liberal, but decided, Administration paper, on the letter of Gen. Jackson:

In preceding columns, we insert General Jackson's Reply to Mr. Clay's Address, published some weeks ago. The style is better than we have been accustomed to witness in the General's productions: and it is certainly more than we had anticipated on the present occasion. The General has redeemed his pledge, by giving up the name of Mr. James Buchanan of Pennsylvania, as the Member of Congress who made to him the proposition to purchase the vote of Mr. Clay by merely promising the office of Secretary of State in reversion; and it remains to be seen what that gentleman, thus designated, has to say on the subject.

Mr. Minus Ward, who is mentioned below, is a native of Randolph county, in this State, a self-taught mechanic, who has devoted himself, for some years past, to the perfecting of important improvements on the Steam Engine:

From the Baltimore American.

New Steam and Heated Air Engine.—Our readers will find in our columns this morning, an advertisement of a new species of engine, by Mr. Minus Ward, Civil Engineer of this city. In the Franklin Journal for the present month, is an extract from his *specification*, (Mr. Ward having recently received his patent from Europe,) which will sufficiently describe the principle of its action. It consists in employing, in whole or in part, the *air* which becomes heated in passing through the fire of the furnace, together with the *elastic fluids* or *gases*, the products of combustion. By various methods which we need not describe particularly, as, for example, a pneumatic forcing pump placed on the top of the boiler, and connected with the furnace by a pipe and valves, this air and these elastic fluids are forced into the boiler, either above or below the surface of the water in it, and mix with the steam. The effect of these agents, which ordinarily escape through the chimney, and are lost, is to give out a portion of their caloric to the steam; and the temperature of the mixture will be higher than that of the steam before the injection of the gases, there is therefore a corresponding increase of the *elastic force*. It will be perceived that Mr. Ward's improvement, like that of Perkins, will cause the *temperature* and the *pressure* of the steam to preserve a more uniform proportion to each other, and thus prevent the accidents imputed by our ingenious countrymen abroad, to the difference often existing between them.

Mr. Ward informs us that there is by this engine a saving in fuel of *sixty per cent;* and it is an important advantage that this improvement may be attached, at a small expense, to most engines now in use. The inventor is a man of talents and perseverance, and we sincerely hope that the engine will, on trial, prove both honorable to the inventiveness of our country, and profitable to a skilful mechanician. It augurs well for both, that a mechanic of well known skill, is engaged in the construction of two of them, and that the owners of an important factory in the city, persons of knowledge and prudence, have ordered one for their own use.

DIED,

On Tuesday morning last, at the residence of Doct. Wm. H. Maffitt, in the vicinity of this place, JANE HENRIETTA, infant daughter of Mr. Robert T. Goodwin, aged 14 months. "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven." In this dispensation of Divine Providence, we see that no age is exempt from the ravages of death. The rose just opening to the sun of the morning is as liable to be blighted as the one withering on its stem. Parents, dry up your tears, weep no more, the Judge of the earth has in mercy translated your child to a happier clime and to exalted honors and employments, where sin and sorrow and tears are never known. [*Communicated.*

In this town, yesterday morning, after a lingering illness, Mr. CYRUS P. TILLINGHAST, of the firm of C. P. & S. W. Tillinghast, Merchants of this town.

Also, DONALD, youngest son of Hugh Campbell, Esq.

In Wilmington, a few days ago, JOHN COWAN, Esq. Cashier of the Wilmington Branch of the State Bank.

At Brunswick Mineral Springs, on the 5th instant, Col. JOSEPH HAWKINS, of this city, comptroller of the State. Col. Hawkins was on his way to Mrs. Garnett's Seminary in Virginia, to bring home two of his daughters, when that secret arrow, which flies unseen, arrested his course, and his vivid hopes of earthly prosperity are laid low in the dust. A Widow and five children by a previous marriage, are left to deplore his unexpected death.—*Ral. Reg.*

At Edenton, on the 29th ult. deeply lamented, in the 64th year of his age, SAMUEL TREDWELL, Esq. Collector of Customs for that port. Mr. T. was a native of Rhode Island, but had resided in Edenton since the year 1785. He was appointed Collector by Gen. Washington in 1791, and was the oldest Collector in the United States.

Suddenly, at Harrisburg, Pa., on the 4th inst., the Rev. ROBERT LITTLE, Pastor of the first Unitarian Church in Washington City, a gentleman of distinguished talents and piety, and a remarkably eloquent preacher. Those who have listened to his eloquent discourses (and his auditors were confined to no sect) will never forget his peculiar powers.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, sales $8 50 a $9 20. Bacon 8½ a 9. Candles, mould, 15 a 17½. Coffee, 15 a 18. Corn, 50 a 55. Flour, sup. 4 a $4 50. Iron, 3 50 a 6 50. Flaxseed, 80. Lard, 7 a 8. Lead, 9 a 10. Shot, bag, 275. Lime, 2 a 3 25. Molasses, 34 a 36. Nails, cut, 8; wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 25 a 30. Sugar, common 8 a 10. prime 10½ a 11. Salt, Liver. 90; T. Island, 75 a 80. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, 3 25 to 3 50. Whiskey, 37½ a 40. Wheat, 75 pr. bushel.

Company Orders.

THE Members of the *Fayetteville Independent Company* are ordered to parade at the Arsenal, on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., in full summer uniform, and furnished with 9 rounds blank Cartridges, for the celebration of their 34th Anniversary.

The Members are also required to meet at their Arsenal on Friday, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., in full summer uniform, for the purpose of drill.

By order of the Major commanding,

E. L. WINSLOW, O. S.

August 19.

Just received and for sale,

A New Novel, *HOPE LESLIE, OR EARLY TIMES IN THE MASSACHUSETTS,* by the autr of Redwood, &c., in two volumes, by

JAS. HADLOCK.

Augt 16, 1827. 32-2w.

Town Taxes.

I will attend on Wednesday and Thursday, the 23d and 24th instant, at the Town House, to receive Town taxes for the year 1826. Hours of attendance frm 4 to 6½, P. M.

CHAS. B. JONES, *Collector.*

Augt 15, 1827. 32-2w.

Just landing

From on board boat *Despatch* from Wilmington:

10 Bbls. loaf Sugar,
30 Bags prime green Coffee,
12 Boxes and cattys imperial and gunpowder Tea, latest importations,
1 Ceroon Bengal Indigo,
12 Qr. casks sweet Malaga Wine,
1 Hhd. Copperas,
6 Kegs ground Ginger,
1 Bbl. Philadelphia Starch,
½ Pipe old Port Wine,
20 Bbls. American Gin,
2 Pipes Cogniac Brandy,
1 Hamper wine Bottles,
1 Bag velvet Corks, and for sale by

HORTONS & HUTTON.

On Consignment,

4 Boxes fur Hats. *August* 16.

Notice.

BY virtue of the power vested in me by the last Will and Testament of Duncan McFarland, late of Richmond County, deceased, I will sell at Public Sale to the highest bidder, on Friday, the 3d day of August next, at the house of Dugald Johnson, Esq., on Nicholson's Creek, Cumberland County, the following tracts of LAND, lying and being in said county of Cumberland, all of which being beyond seven miles from the Turnpike Bridge, on Lumber river, viz:

60 acres South West side of Deep Creek, on the Yadkin road, joining James Monroe's lands.

50 do. on Nicholson's Creek, near or joining Angus Ray's land.

100 do. north side of the Yadkin road, joining ——

50 do. on the West side of Clay Branch, joining Monroe's land.

100 do. on the North side of James creek, joining ——

50 do. on Dry Branch, joining L. Bethune's land.

50 do on the head of Gut branch, joining Peterson's land.

561 do on both sides of Flat creek, joining Monroe's lands.

Many of the above tracts are truly valuable, on the last of which is an excellent Mill Seat, on a never failing stream, and an inexhaustable quantity of the best saw mill pine Timber, and to add to the importance of the situation, it is within a short distance of Lower Little river, on which lumber may be rafted down to Cape Fear. Persons wishing further information, may apply to Dugald Johnson, Esq., who lives in the neighbourhood and is well acquainted with the above tracts. Terms (which will be accommodating) will be made known on the day of sale.

D. McLAURIN,

Surviving qualified Executor.

Near Laurel Hill, N. C., June 7, 1827. 23 t3dA.

POSTPONEMENT.

☞The sale of the above *LANDS* is postponed to the *First Monday in October next.*

D. McLAURIN.

August 16. 32-ts.

Announcement of the Drawing.

COHEN'S OFFICE—114, Market-st.
Baltimore, August 6, 1827.

☞We have the pleasure to announce that the drawing of the

Grand Literature Lottery

of the State of Maryland, will take place in the City of Baltimore, on Wednesday, the 17th of October, and will be completed on that day.—This Lottery is the most brilliant in the United States; containing, besides the Capitals of 20,000 DOLLS. and 10,000 DOLLS. no less than TEN prizes of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS each!

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1 prize of	10,000	is	10,000
10 prizes of	2,000	is	20,000
10 prizes of	1,000	is	10,000
10 prizes of	500	is	5,000
20 prizes of	200	is	4,000
20 prizes of	100	is	2,000
40 prizes of	50	is	2,000
100 prizes of	20	is	2,000
150 prizes of	10	is	1,500
300 prizes of	5	is	1,500
9000 prizes of	4	is	36,000
9662 prizes, amounting to			$114,000

Subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent.

The Cash for the whole of the Prizes can be had at COHEN'S OFFICE, the moment they are drawn. *Whole Tickets,* $5, *Halves,* $2 50, *Quarters* $1 25, *Eighths* 62½ *cents.*

☞Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

Address to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,

Baltimore, August 6, 1827. *Baltimore.*

Managers' Offices,

RALEIGH & FAYETTEVILLE.

SPLENDID CHANCES.

YESTERDAY was drawn the New York Consolidated Lottery.

Highest Prize $15,000.

Tickets and Shares can be had until *Monday evening next.*

Tickets $5, *Halves* $2 50, *Quarters* $1 25.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY OF PENN.

31st Class, new series. 54 number Lottery, 8 drawn ballots, to be drawn on the 22d of August, 1827.

$20,000 Highest Prize.—Lowest Prize $6.

Whole Tickets $6; *Halves* $3; *Quarters* $1 50.

R. I. WEST BAPTIST SOCIETY LOTTERY,

7th Class. 54 numbers, 8 drawn ballots. To be drawn on the 29th August, 1827.

Highest Prize $6,000.

Tickets $3, *Halves* $1 50, *Quarters* 75 *cents.*

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.

For the benefit of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company. 8th Class, 54 numbers, 8 drawn ballots,

Highest Prize 15,000 Dollars

Whole Tickets $5; *Shares in proportion.*

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY.

8th Class, to be drawn at an early day.

$8,000 Highest Prize.

Tickets $3, *Halves* 1 50, *Quarters* 75 *cents.*

Letters, post paid, or by private hand, will be very carefully attended to by the Managers, and official result sent, free of expense, to adventurers. Address

YATES & McINTYRE,

August 14. Fayetteville.

☞All prizes are paid at this office immediately.

POETRY.

FROM THE EDINBURG ANNUAL REGISTER

HOW D'YE DO AND GOOD-BYE.

One day Good-bye met How d'ye do,
Too close to shun saluting,
But soon the rival sisters flew
From kissing to disputing.

"Away," says How d'ye do, "your meir
Appals my cheerful nature;
No name so sad as your's is seen
In Sorrow's nomenclature.

"Where'er I give one sunshine hour,
Your cloud comes in to shade it;
Where'er I plant one bosom's flower,
Your mildew drops do fade it.

"Ere How d'ye do has tuned his tongue
To 'Hope's delighted measure,'
Good-bye in Friendship's ear has rung
The knell of parting pleasure!

"From sorrows past my chemic skill
Draws smiles of consolation;
While you, from present joys, distil
The tears of separation."

Good-bye replied, "Your statement's true,
And well your cause you've pleaded;
But pray who'd think of How d'ye do,
Unless Good-bye preceded?

"Without my prior influence,
Could your's have ever flouris'd;
And can your hand one flower dispense,
But those my tears have nourished?

"How oft—if at the court of Love
Concealment is the fashion—
When How d'ye do has failed to move,
Good-bye reveals the passion?

"How oft, when Cupid's fires decline,—
As every heart remembers,—
One sigh of mine, and only mine,
Revives the dying embers?

"Go, bid the timid lover chuse,
And I'll resign my charter,
If he for ten kind How d'ye do's,
One kind Good-bye would barter!

"From Love and Friendship's kindred source,
We both derive existence;
And they would both lose half their force,
Without our joint assistance.

"'Tis well the world our merit knows,
Since time, there's no denying,
One half in How d'ye doing goes,
And t'other in Good-bying."

IMITATION OF SERVIAN POETRY.

The maiden turned her head away—
"You'll have no kiss from me to day."
"And why to day, love, must I see
The roses bloom and not for me?"
Tears filled the maiden's raven eyes—
"The lightly won, you lightly prize;
To make you prize the kiss you gain,
It must be won with toil and pain;
And seldom too; so still I say,
You'll have no kiss from me to day."

Medical Notice.

DOCTORS *David O. La Rue* and *James T. Gilliam* having entered into a copartnership under the firm of *La Rue & Gilliam*, offer to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, their services as Physicians and Surgeons. Unless professionally engaged, they may at all times be found at their office in Bow-street, well known as the old Post Office, and opposite to the office of Doct. Benjamin Robinson.

Fayetteville, July 5th, 1827.—27tf.

Doct. J. T. Gilliam

Begs leave to return his acknowledgments to the public, for the liberal share of patronage he has received, and in connecting himself with a Physician of acknowledged worth, talents, learning, and skill, he feels a large increase of confidence in again tendering his professional services to the community.

Music, French, Drawing and Painting on Velvet.

MRS. *BEZE PERRY* informs her friends, and the public generally, that having returned from Columbia, South Carolina, and settled herself again here, she will, on the 16th of this month, open a school for Young Ladies, to teach them Music, French, Drawing and Painting on paper, also painting on velvet.

The classes in French and Drawing will be each, three times a week, from 12 o'clock till half past 1.

Music Lessons three times a week, three quarters of an hour each lesson, and at such hour as will suit young ladies.

TERMS.

Music, three lessons pr. week, per quarter,	$15
Drawing and Painting on velvet per do.	10
French per do.	10

Fayetteville, 12th July, 1827. 27tf.

Land for Sale.

I WISH to sell my Plantation lying in Wake county, joining James Huckabee, Mrs. Ann Hayes and others, twenty-one miles south west from Raleigh, and forty north west from Fayetteville, on Buckhorn, containing 143 acres, well improved, with a Dwelling House containing four rooms below, Smoke House and three negro Kitchens, a Horse Stable, Corn Crib, a new horse Gin House, with all the running Gear new, with a small Grist Mill and Cotton Gin which run by water; also, an apparatus for distilling whiskey, a Store House with a never failing Spring within seventy yards of the dwelling house, of as good water as any in the up country. I will also sell the Crop of cotton and corn now growing; the land is in a good state of cultivation, and perhaps the soil is the best in the neighbourhood. This situation is well worthy the attention of any person who lives in the lower country, as a summer retreat, it being as healthy a place as any in North Carolina, and having other advantages of being convenient to market for selling the crop raised on the land.

Terms will be accommodating. Apply to Jesse Burt the Overseer, who lives on the land, or to the Subscriber. H. WEBB.

Fayetteville, July 11, 1827. 27tf.

***The Editor of the Wilmington Recorder will please give the above three insertions and forward his account to the Observer office.

For Sale,

AT THE AUCTION STORE OF THE SUBSCRIBER,
Green Street.

2 PIPES French Brandy, (old)
10 qr. casks Muskat Wine
15 qr. and half qr. casks Malaga and Sher. Wine,
15 qr. chests of Tea, imported in April last,
Lemon Syrup and Lemon Juice in bottles and gallon demijohns, fresh and superior,
8 year old Wine, in bottles,
2 pipes Shrub,
10 doz Cordial, G. Bocciardi's make
Loaf and lump Sugar,
Brown do. in hogsheads.

All of which will be sold on moderate terms, for cash or negotiable notes at any of the banks.

L. FITZHARRIS.

July 18, 1827. 28tf.

Porter, Ale, and Cider,

OF the very best quality, for sale at the Lafayette Hotel, either by the barrel or bottle,

July 19. 28tf.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of *H. Bradford & Co.*, of Fayetteville, are requested to settle the same with Mr. John Lippitt, who is duly authorized to receive the same and grant discharges.

H. BRADFORD & CO.
By WM. BRADFORD, *Surviving Partner.*

Fayetteville, July 7, 1827. 27tf.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, four or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Meville's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington, on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have joined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to us, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

Lafayette Hotel.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE public are respectfully informed, that in consequence of the recent death of Mr. Clement Tracy, the subscriber, who has been employed in the management of the Lafayette Hotel, has assumed the superintendence of it.

This new and spacious building (which has been purposely erected at great expense, for a Hotel) is now in complete order for the reception and accommodation of

Travellers and Boarders.

Besides the advantage of a number of Rooms with *single Beds, Fire places and Bells*, the Hotel contains several *handsome Drawing Rooms and Apartments*, particularly suited for the private accommodation of *TRAVELLING FAMILIES.* Boarders with or without lodging can be accommodated.

THE FURNITURE and BEDDING are of the best quality and entirely new, and each Bed is supplied with a Moscheto Net. BATHING ROOMS are attached to the House, supplied with water from the Haymount Aqueduct. The BAR is richly supplied with a variety of the *choicest Liquors*, recently selected for it in the Northern Cities, by an experienced judge. LARGE STABLES are conveniently placed in the rear.

The Subscriber is determined to conduct the House in the most genteel manner; and no efforts shall be spared to render it every way worthy of a continuation of the patronage it has received.

WM. TRACY.

October 25. 90tf.

The Subscribers

HAVE in part received their Spring supply of *GROCERIES*, the whole of which is expected to arrive during the present week, when they will be able to offer as choice an assortment of Groceries and on as good terms as ever offered in this market. Their Stock will consist in part of the following articles, viz.

100 Bbls Philadelphia Whiskey,
151 do Apple Brandy,
30 do country Gin,
10 do N. E. Rum,
4 Hhds Jamaica Spirits,
6 Pipes Cognac Brandy, a superior article (Seignette & Duray brands)
4 do old Schedam Gin, high flavor,
2 Hhds W. I. Rum,
10 half quarter casks Teneriffe
10 do do do Sherry
4 do do do dry Malaga
6 do do Cette
1 do do L. P. Teneriffe
1 pipe Pico Madeira
½ do old do
½ do Corsica
} WINES.
75 bags Coffee,
3000 lbs loaf and lump Sugars,
20 hhds St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. Sugars,
1 case Imperial
1 do Cannister Gunpowder } TEAS,
5 kegs 2000lbs Shot,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, with a great variety of other articles in their line.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

May 17, 1827. 19-tf.

Just Received,

ON consignment, and well worthy the attention of country merchants, a few cases of *fine fur and wool HATS*, which will be offered at very reduced prices.

Also, on hand,

A few Cattys of very superior fresh *Green TEAS*, of the latest importations, well worthy the attention of connoisseurs in that article.

Lamp OIL by the single gallon.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

May 24. 20tf.

For sale by Willkings & Co.

75 Casks Lime,
34 bbls Cider Brandy,
52 do Whiskey,
50 do Sugar,
10 Hhds. do.

May 10. 18tf.

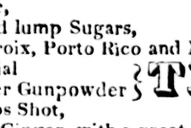
Notice.

ALL persons indebted to Mr. Charles Stuart, by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle the same *immediately*, with Mr. John A. Matthews, who is duly authorized to collect and receipt for all moneys due the said C. Stuart.

H. A. DONALDSON, *Trustee.*

March 1. 8-tf.

Sir Archy.



THIS high bred and beautiful Stallion will stand the remainder of the season in this town and be let to Mares for Twenty Dollars, or Eight Dollars the Single Leap, and one Dollar to the Groom, and thirty Dollars to insure the Mare in foal. Every care will be taken of the Mares, but I will not be liable for escapes or accidents. Apply to

JOHN BLACK.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 28. 17-tf.

Coach Making.

HAVING taken the Shop formerly occupied by Jacob Allen, next door to the Post Office, on Bow street, I intend carrying on the *Coach and Gig Making and Repairing*. ☞Orders will be promptly attended to and work executed with neatness and despatch. ZECHARIAH THIGPEN.

Fayetteville, April 26. 16tf.

☞One elegant Stick Gig for sale cheap for cash.

A Wall *PEW* in the Episcopal Church, for sale low. WILLIAMS & FENN.

May 17. 19tf.

Horne's Introduction

TO the critical study and knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. One copy of this celebrated work may be had at this Office, at the subscription price, if early application be made.

Boots and Shoes.

THE subscriber has just received, in addition to his former stock, *Seventy-five Packages* of BOOTS and SHOES, which he offers at wholesale or retail, at reduced prices for cash.

H. G. NELSON.

N. B. Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Pumps made to measure, as usual, in the first style, at short notice.

October 25. 90tf.

Spring Goods.

THE subscriber announces to the public, that he has received his *Spring Supply*, consisting of a variety of *BRITISH, FRENCH, & AMERICAN GOODS, newest style.* They have been bought at the New York auctions, a considerable part at the original package sales, and will be sold, either wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash.—Merchants from the country will do well to call and examine for themselves. His assortment consists in part of the following, viz:

Extra super Blue and black *CLOTHS*
Super blue, black, olive, bottle green, mixed and drab do.
Union mixtures, cassinetts and sattinetts
Black Lastings, circassians and bombazettes
Super white Flannels, paddings, &c.
Grecian stripes, granderills, and cotton florentines
White and brown drillings and white Jeans
Yellow Nankins, brown linens, &c.
Superb merino square and long shawls
Cashmere shawls and hdkfs.
Green and crimson moreens and rattinets
Super and low priced black worsted hose
White & col'd cotton hose, & thread half hose
Extra rich toilinet, swansdown & Marseilles vesting,
Super and low priced 6-4 cambrics
Satin stripe white and col'd do
New style 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 cambric ginghams
Rich seeded, crossbarred, and stripe muslins
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 cambric dimity
Do 5-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 figured and plain book muslins
Super and low priced mull do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Swiss points, capes and tippets
French wrought white robes.
Super sea island and low priced shirtings
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
American blue plaids and apron checks
Washington and linen bed ticks
Fancy new style, figured, plaided, and shaded cambric prints, a variety
Rich 4-4 Swiss prints
Rich 4-4 and 3-4 furniture chintz
6-4 pavilion gauze, for mosquito nets
Real Russia and imitation sheetings
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
Silks—Black Nankin crape robes
Plain black satin and taffeta
Rick black figured Gros-de-naps
Double chained black Levantines
Black sinchews and sarsnets
Superior new style Florentine vestings
Rich ombre and figured Gros-dete
Superior Battese dresses, variety of shades & colors
Rich white and blue Barege
Black and green French crape
Black gauzes, a variety—green do.
Black and white silk hose, and gloves
Rich figured and plaid barege hdkfs.
White and green gauze veils
Gauze robes, various colors
Black Barcelona Hdkfs. Fancy plaid silk do
Bandanna and flag hdkfs.
New style gauze, wove, and embossed Ribbons
Taffeta ribbons, all colors. Watch and belt do.
Black and blue sewing silks
Wide and narrow bobbinet laces
Thread and gimp laces. Long Lawns
Bobbinet lace shawls and tippets
Thread cambrics and thread cambric hdkfs.
8-4 & 10-4 table diapers. Bird eye and Russia do
Brown cambric and bonnet bows
Dark and pink colored cambric
Holland, sail duck and buckram
Osnaburgs and brown towellings
White and printed bed spreads
Chintz shawls and hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet ribbons
Black ostrich feathers. Leghorn and straw bonnets
Bandboxes, wreathes and flowers
Ladies prunel and morocco shoes
Long and short white kid gloves
Colored and black horse skin do
Men's fashionable white and black Hats
Phosphorus pocket lights
Cotton balls and patent thread
Transparent and Windsor soap
Seidlitz & soda powders. Best Tea, in fancy boxes
Fancy pen-knives, scissors, pins, &c.
Scotch and Maccaboy snuff
Indelible Ink, pomatum and perfumery
Paper hanging and bordering
Paste Board and Millinet

JOHN McARN.

Fayetteville, May 24, 1827.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving from N. York, at his Store, Green Street, a general assortment of Staple and Fancy *GOODS*, of the latest importations, which he offers for sale at extremely reduced prices; among which are, viz.:

CLOTHS & Cassimeres, extra super, blue black, brown green and olive, fine and common assorted,
Double milled drab Great Coating,
Ditto do Lion Skin ditto
Satinetts, blue, mixed and drab,
Cassinetts and Denmark Satteens,
Bang-up Cord; plain, olive and tabby Velvet,
Vestings, silk, velvet, Merseilles, swansdown and fancy, some very superior,
Flannels, red, white, green and yellow,
Ladies' blue and scarlet Pelisse Cloths,
Baize, green and Bocking,
Bombazetts, plain and figured, black, brown, purple, crimson and orange colour,
Bombazines, French and English,
Ditto 5-4 French super black and drab
Circassians, Nankeens and coloured stripe Drillings.
Muslins, Mull Mull, Book and Jaconet plain & figur'd
Cambrics and Cambric Dimities,
Calicoes assorted, new patterns,
Ditto, Furniture ditto,
Fancy coloured Crape Dresses,
Shawls and fancy Handkerchiefs, assorted,
Silks, plain and figured,
Fashionable shaded, plain & figured Gros de Naples,
——— Cote-palais, plain, striped and figured,
Fancy Hdkfs and Ribbons to suit,
White, green and pink crape Lisse,
Grecian striped Ginghams,
Hoziery; silk, cotton and worsted Hose and half do.
Domestic Goods, various kinds,
Russia Ducks and Sheetings,
Blankets and Negro Cloths,
Hats, coarse and fine for men and youths,
A general assortment of Hardware, viz. Anvils, Vices, carriage and bed Wrenches, table and pocket Knives, Iron, Steel, and Nails assorted, Castings, Pots, Ovens (and odd tops to sell) Kettles, &c.

An assortment of SHOES,

Men's, Boys', Ladies', Miss's and Children's Boots and Bootees,
Miss's Leghorn Hats and youth's fancy Caps.

GROCERIES,

Teas, Sugars, old Rum, Cogniac Brandy, Gin and Whiskey, Porter, Cider, Teneriffe and Madeira Wines, old Port in bottles, fresh Lemon Syrup, &c. &c.

H. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, N. C. Sept. 14, 1826. 83-tf.

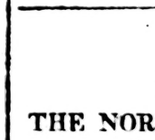
75 Dollars Reward.

A REWARD of seventy-five Dollars will be given by the Subscriber, for the apprehension and delivery to him at this place, a negro man named *ANTHONY;* he is sometimes called *TOM*, and being artful, he may assume some other name. He is about twenty-three years old, five feet eight inches high, is a little bowed in his legs; not however so much as to disfigure him—has a pleasant countenance—a beautiful set of teeth, and generally smiles when spoken to—his colour is dark mustezo and his hair is singularly fine. He was brought from Edenton in North Carolina, to which place I expect he will endeavor to go: in making a like attempt a few years back, he was caught and confined in Fayetteville, where he passed by the name of Tom.

JAMES ERVIN.

Darlington Court House, S. Carolina, July 27th, 1827. 31-3w.

For Rent,



The DWELLING HOUSE on the corner of Dick and Russell Streets, convenient for a small family. Possession given on the 1st of August next.—Apply to WILLIAMS & FENN.

Fayetteville, July 26, 1827. 29-4w.

Just Received

AND for sale by Hortons & Hutton, 8000 lbs. of BACON—prime. [June 14.—23tf.

Sunday Schools.

THE Managers of the "American Sunday School Union" have committed to the agency of the Subscriber, a depository of Books in Fayetteville, which Books will be sold to *any* Sunday School Society at the Philadelphia prices, and to all Societies *auxiliary* to the American, at a discount of 17½ per cent.

The facility afforded by this depository, of obtaining suitable books at the lowest rates, will, it is hoped, give a fresh impulse to the Sabbath School cause throughout our State. All Societies formed for this object, would find it their interest to become auxiliary to the American Institution at Philadelphia. For, while the only fee requisite for such a union is *Three Dollars*, the discount allowed, would, in the end, create a considerable saving. But the great benefit of such a connexion has its foundation in christian benevolence—in union of effort in a good cause. The auxiliary throws its limited experience and knowledge into the common stock, and, from the general mass of experiments and results, derives much light and help.

The mighty work of restraining Sabbath breach—of reclaiming idle and dissolute youth, and training them, by means of Sunday Schools, in the paths of literature, morality and religion, is going on with rapid march throughout all christendom: and it is earnestly recommended to the people of every town and neighbourhood in our State, to avail themselves of this great moral influence. The depository is at the Post Office, where all applications for Books will be punctually attended to.

JOHN MAC RAE.

Fayetteville, May 31, 1827. 21tf.

All Editors of papers in the State who feel an interest in this subject, are requested to give the above an insertion in their papers.

THE NORFOLK & FAYETTEVILLE Line of Stages,

IS now running three times per week, leaving Fayetteville every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 5 o'clock A. M., and arriving at Norfolk every Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday afternoon, in time for the Steam Boats.

Returning, leaves Norfolk every Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday; and arrives at Fayetteville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

The Stage arrives at its stand each night about 8 or 9 o'clock, and departs at 4 or 5 in the morning, so that passengers are not deprived of their rest.

The Baltimore and New Philadelphia Lines of Steam Boats leave Norfolk immediately on the arrival of the Stages, by which regulation *one entire day* is saved over the last Summer's arrangement. The Boats for Washington, Richmond, and Petersburg leave Norfolk as heretofore.

The great expedition on this route, the ease and comfort of travelling, and the general reduction of prices, will, we hope, ensure to this Line a portion of the public patronage.

THE PROPRIETORS.

May 1827. 18-tf.

Leather.

THE Subscribers will keep a constant supply of the following kinds of *LEATHER* on hand, which they will sell low for cash, viz.

Skirting, first quality,
Harness and bridle Leather,
Padding and facing Skins,
Binding and lining do.
Calf and kip do.
Wax and grain upper,
Buff horse hides,
Sole Leather of different kinds,
Hog skins, &c. &c. &c.

WILLIAMS & PENN.

January 10, 1827. 1tf.

Insurance against Fire.

HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,

INSURES Houses and other buildings, and property contained in them, against loss and damage by fire; also, merchandise and other property against the hazards of inland navigation.

Capital 300,000 Dollars.

Insurance made on application to

C. T. HAIGH,
Agent of the Company, Fayetteville.

Notice.

THE Subscriber respectfully requests all those indebted to him in any shape, to make immediate payment. The great indulgence heretofore extended, with other circumstances, makes it necessary to have recourse to legal steps, indiscriminately, against those neglecting to comply with this notice.

Mr. A. Campbell is authorized to collect and grant discharges on account of H. CAMPBELL.

September 27, 1826. 86tf.

C. & P. MALLETT

HAVE NOW ON HAND, AND FOR SALE:

15 Tons Swedes IRON, assorted
German, Cast, English, and American Steel,
CASTINGS, consisting of Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Spiders, Tea Kettles, and Wagon Boxes; Cut Nails,

Together with their usual supply of

GROCERIES, WINES, and LIQUORS, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, and CUTLERY, which, with a large and general assortment of CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE, makes their stock unusually complete.

☞ Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine. Country Produce at full market prices will be received in payment.

ON HAND,

12 Hhds. Molasses,
1200 gallons Whiskey, and
800 do Apple Brandy.

Fayetteville, Dec. 5.

Stills for Sale,

And old ones repaired at short notice.

I HAVE constantly on hand, STILLS of 100 gallons each, which I will sell for cash or credit, at my Factory in Fayetteville.

JOHN M. Dy

☞Old Copper purchased.

August 2, 1827. 30-

Stills

OF various sizes, from 30 to 70 gallons, for sale at the Wagon Yard. experienced workman from Guilford

Fayetteville, July 12. 2

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, Note or Book Account, are earnestly to come forward, on or before the first tember next, and settle their respective those who do not avail themselves of this certainly find their notes and accounts in of an officer. MATTHEW

Fayetteville, July 28, 1827. 30

150 Dollars Reward

STOLEN, or runaway from the Subscriber gusta, Georgia, a negro woman named and her son, about 3 or 4 years old named have reason to believe that some white taken her off; if so I will give the above information that such person or persons can be prosecuted to conviction and the turned to me or lodged in jail where them; or fifty dollars for the woman and Jenny is about 35 years old, middle size, thick lips and a long under jaw; she is or spasms, and appears so by her eyes, of one of her feet are partly burned. last January, from Mr. John Cooper, of ty, and his son-in-law, Mr. Lindsey of She was sold by Mr. Larkin to Mr. who returned her again to Mr. Larkin, her to Mr. Cooper previous to his coming gia last December. The above gentleman other who may know any thing concern will confer a favor by giving any inform possibly can. JAMES

Augusta, Geo. July 24. 30-3

Bacon and Lard.

10,000 Lbs. Superior B. C. factured in Fayetteville tities to suit purchasers; and *LARD* in S by the barrel, for sale—apply to HENRY W.

April 26. 1

Tan Yard.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs that he purchased (twelve months *TAN YARD* formerly conducted by Wm. He has made many improvements, and the management of the most experienced from the North. He is now ready to receive for all kinds of *LEATHER*, and has dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

300 Sides Sole Leather at the re of . . 25
200 do Black Harness do. 30 do
200 do Russet do do. 30 do
200 do Skirting do do. 30 do
500 do Wax and Grained Upper Kip, Calf, Sheep and Deer S

ALSO,

Wool and Hair for *Plastering*,
Cash paid for Dry and Green *Hides*.

H. G. N

Fayetteville, December 13.

New Firm.

THE Subscribers having entered into ship under the firm of *Whitehead & P* for sale at their Store in the Brick Row, west of Hall & Johnson's, the following

45 bags Coffee,
4 hhds and 30 bbls Sugar,
12 hhds Molasses,
4000 lbs Castings,
25 bbls apple Brandy,
25 do country Whiskey,
15 do N. E. Rum,
20 kegs cut Nails,
1300 bushels Salt,

Iron assorted, German and blistered Steel, Chains, Sad Irons, Wagon Boxes, Shot, Leather, Loaf and lump Sugar, Pepper, Spice, Indigo, Corn, Bacon, Lard, Flour, manufactured tobacco, Shoe Thread, together with other articles in the Grocery line.

WILLIAMSON WHITE
THOMAS FULLER.

Will receive Cotton on storage, attend to the sale and delivery of it on the most favorable terms. Warehouse is so situated as to be in little danger from fire.

Hat Store

THE Subscriber having taken the Store west of the Cape Fear Bank, intends keeping on hand a large and extensive assortment of *HATS*, which and Northern manufactured dispose of on as liberal terms as can be had North Carolina, at wholesale or retail. ries on the manufacturing business, all orders promptly attended to and the work executed neatness, durability and dispatch.

Hats exchanged or repaired on terms to suit tomers.

Cash and the highest price given for Fur and Wool. SAML. S

Fayetteville, June 28, 1827.

R. T. Goodwin

HAS just received a fresh supply of *DRUGS AND MEDICINES*, which he offers for sale wholesale and retail, for cash, or approved credit.

Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

☞Prescribed Medicines carefully and promptly put up.

June 7. 29tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, Term, 1827.

IN consequence of the Resignation of Alfred Esq. County Solicitor, and *Edward Jones* Esq. Treasurer of Public Buildings for said *It is ordered by the Court*, That publication in the newspapers printed in Fayetteville ing the attendance of the Justices of the said County, on Thursday of next term. pose of supplying said vacancies.—Test.

JNO. ARMSTRONG

27tC.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term

JOHN BRITT, vs. SARAH COX. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT

IN this case it is ORDERED by the Court lication be made in the *Carolina Observer* at Fayetteville, for six months, that the defendant pear at the next term of this Court, to be the County aforesaid, at the Court House in ton, on the first Monday after the fourth September next, and plead, answer or demur wise judgment will be entered *pro confesso* her. A true copy from the minutes.

ARCH'D McQUEEN,